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## ROPE TIGHTENS

And Theodore Durrant's Life Hangs by a Thread.

## UTTER FAILURE OF THE DEFENSE

To Establish an Alibi is More Than Ever Apparent.

## REV. GIBSON GOES ON THE STAND

And Refuses to Identify Specimens of Handwriting as His Own—The Defense Not Yet Done With Him—Attempt to Prove Durrant's Previous Good Character—What the Prosecution is Holding Back in That Regard—The Case Summed Up.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 4.—If the manner in which the attorneys for the defense in the trial of Theodore Durrant are handling their case, is any indication of the strength of their position, the prosecution believes the developments of today leave little doubt of the prisoner's conviction. To the surprise of everybody, the defense this afternoon began the calling of witnesses to show the previous good character of the young Sunday school superintendent.

By the prosecution this step is interpreted to mean that the defense had introduced all of their evidence that it has to refute the mass of testimony piled up by the people. If this be true, the verdict of the jury is a foregone conclusion.

Not only has the defense failed to establish an alibi for Durrant, but it has actually strengthened the case against the prisoner.

Miss Cunningham, the newspaper reporter, who was threatened with imprisonment yesterday because she would not answer a question propounded to her by the defense, was called to the stand again this morning to give her an opportunity to answer the question. She refused to divulge the source of her information with regard to the nature of sending her to prison, the court took the matter under advisement until next Tuesday. In a similar case, the supreme court of California sustained the position of a newspaper reporter and the court is in doubt of its power in the premises.

Rev. J. George Gibson, pastor of the Emanuel church, was called by the defense for the purpose of identifying specimens of his handwriting. The witness refused positively to identify any of the specimens handed to him. He said the writing looked like his own, but as the document had not been in his possession for some time, if at all, he could not positively identify the writing.

At the request of Attorney Duprey, Mr. Gibson printed the name and address of Mrs. T. G. Noble, Blanche Lamont's aunt. He also wrote several specimens for the district attorney, which were introduced in evidence.

The writing of Rev. Gibson will play an important part in the future proceedings, as Attorney Duprey announced in his opening statement, that he would prove that Mr. Gibson directed the wrapper in which Blanche Lamont's rings were returned to Mrs. Noble. The defense summoned ex-Congressman Henley and several other witnesses to show the bad reputation of Attorney Quinlan, who testified that on the afternoon of April 3 he saw Durrant and Blanche Lamont walking toward Emanuel church. Fifteen witnesses were placed on the stand to show the previous good reputation of Durrant. The witnesses all regarded Durrant as a model young man. Not one-half error heard of his doing anything wrong. The cross-examination was brief, as the prosecution expects to have no difficulty in proving that Durrant's immorality was notorious among the lower classes, with whom he often associated.

Summed up briefly, the result of the first ten days of testimony introduced by the defense is as follows:

Dr. Cheney failed to testify, as Attorney Duprey said he would that Durrant was present at the lecture given on the afternoon Blanche Lamont was murdered. The prosecution established the fact that the roll book in which Durrant was recorded present at the lecture, is unreliable as another student is recorded present, who testified that he was absent. To offset these two strong points gained by the prosecution, the defense has placed on the stand sixty-eight students who testified that they did not answer to Durrant's name at roll call on April 3. As next Monday is labor day in California, court adjourned until Tuesday.

## VERY GRAVE CHARGES

Setting Over the Head of a Pittsburgh City Official.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Oct. 4.—A sensation was developed in the investigation of the city attorney's office by a committee representing the council to-day, and at least one city official is under grave charges.

One of the bank cashiers where City Attorney Moreland deposited the city money said that interest was paid on this deposit, and that W. H. House, assistant city attorney, collected the money. The other bank cashiers where money was deposited positively refused to talk. Cashier Wardrop, of the Tradesmen's National Bank, said to the committee: "When I came to this bank four years ago I found on the books an account with W. C. Moreland aggregating \$100,000. I was informed that interest was payable on this account. The interest was paid quarterly to Mr. House, of the city attorney's office. Some time after that the account was reduced to \$40,000, and, at a comparatively recent date, the \$40,000 was withdrawn."

Mr. House, who is charged with the collection of interest money, was at his desk in the city solicitor's office all morning. He seemed somewhat nervous and anxious. He was told of the statement of Mr. Wardrop, of the Tradesmen's Bank, and asked if he had any statement to make in relation to the charges, he replied that the audit had not been completed and that he had nothing to say at present; that he would have his say at the proper time and place.

## HERBERT ON FINANCE

He Announces His Change of Heart Before a Small Audience in His Native State.

MONTGOMERY, Oct. 4.—Secretary of the Navy Herbert delivered an address at the theatre to-night, in favor of the administration's financial policy. About 350 people were present, including ladies.

Secretary Herbert, in opening, declared that the question whether the United States government ought to undertake the free, independent and undelayed unlimited coinage of silver was in itself the most important question "we have had before us since the great campaign of 1874; when we took issue with the carpet-bagger who was then dominating our state, and on the conclusion arrived at may depend the future supremacy of the Democratic party in the United States for years to come."

He then said that he approached the question as a bimetallist. He was also a Democrat who had always worked in harness, but the currency question was one to be decided on business principles and he asserted that the silver dollar of our fathers so much spoken of was never seen by those same fathers to any extent, for it did not circulate. He then drew attention to the steady fall in Confederate money from the time it became abundant. The talk about a country having a money system of its own entirely independent of the outside world passed his understanding. The law of 1834 practically made the United States a good country. It was this generation that had turned the silver. Within the last seventeen years we had added to our circulation the stupendous sum of \$540,700,000 of silver currency, and had now more silver per capita than any silver country in the world, and more silver in proportion to our gold than any other gold using country.

He frankly acknowledged that he had been a silver man, voting for free coinage. But men were not infallible, and had the right to change their opinion whenever they saw cause.

In the history of our country, which had so long been the most prosperous of nations, we found the best illustration of the fallacy of this argument drawn from the mere amount of money in circulation, for there never was a day up to 1890 when this country had within fifty per cent as much money per capita as now.

He controverted the argument that increase in the volume of our money supply increased the values of cotton, iron and other world products and said: "Under a free silver law Japan, China and India would instantly absorb our gold and send us a silver basis, and if such a law were passed failures would succeed each other with lightning rapidity; fortunes would vanish in a moment; the wheels of our industries would be silent, and it would be a harvest season for sheriff, bailiffs and lawyers."

## NEW YORK CAMPAIGN

Interest Centered in What the Republicans Will Do.

NEW YORK, Oct. 4.—Political interest is entirely focused upon the question whether the Republicans of the city will agree to nominate a fusion ticket in company with the independent organizations to oppose Tammany. To-day the committee on nominations appointed by the Republican county convention held a meeting and extended an investigation to all organizations which have expressed a desire to unite with the Republican party in a conference to-morrow.

Mr. Platt has several times declared that the Republicans should nominate a straight ticket.

His lieutenant, Mr. Lauterbach, said in an interview to-day that there would be no union ticket, or that at most, the Republicans would concede no more than two or three of the minor offices on such a ticket to the independents.

The Good Government clubs held a meeting to-night and decided in effect to reconsider their determination to place an independent ticket in the field. A resolution was adopted that no steps should be taken to complete the good government ticket until the result of the efforts for fusion instituted by the chamber of commerce should be known.

The new county committee of the State Democracy also held a meeting. A committee was appointed to confer with the other organizations moving for a union ticket.

## A PARTISAN REPORT

Governor Hughes Goes Out of His Way to Officially Notify the Administration that Arizona is Safely Democratic.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 4.—Gov. Hughes, of Arizona, has made his annual report to the secretary of the interior. It is devoted to a review of the conditions of the territory. As to the political situation and statehood, the governor says:

"I believe that the territory is safely Democratic, when but the two standard political parties are in the field."

"The Democratic delegate in Congress in 1892 received 6,470 votes, the Republican 5,171. At the last election there were three parties in the field, Democratic, Republican and Populistic. The Democratic candidate received 4,775 votes, the Republican 5,043 and the Populistic 3,005. It is claimed three-quarters of the Populistic vote was Democratic and this is borne out by a comparison of the votes cast. The people of the territory are a unit for statehood and of all others, this is the most important issue with us. We have earned this right by the conquest and civilization of this region; we have every condition necessary for self-government—population, wealth, resources, commercial, industrial, educational, moral, social and religious institutions are well established. The progress of the last year and the present conditions all confirm Arizona's qualifications for assuming the responsibilities of a sovereign state."

## Massachusetts Republicans

Boston, Oct. 4.—To-morrow the Republican convention is to be held at Music Hall, and there is an unprecedented gathering of delegates in the city this evening. In the hotel corridors affairs early look on the appearance of a mutual admiration society, and there was little doubt in the mind of all present that Governor Greenhalge would meet with but little opposition, if any, in the convention.

## Prof. Hensen Dead

New York, Oct. 4.—Prof. Hjalmar P. Boyesen died in this city to-day of rheumatism of the heart.

## EPISCOPAL CONGRESS

First Public Utterance Regarding the Embezzlement.

## THE SECRETARY AND TREASURER

Made Way With Over Forty Thousand Dollars—Why They Were Not Prosecuted—Important Meeting of the Board of Missions—Resolution Congratulating the People of Texas. The Convention Denounces the Armenian and Chinese Outrages.

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN., Oct. 4.—The two houses of the Episcopal convention held brief sessions to-day before going into joint session as the "board of missions."

In the house of deputies, morning prayers were conducted by Bishop Worthington, of Nebraska, and Rev. Dr. J. Lewis Parks, of Philadelphia. A memorial was presented asking that the western portion of the diocese of North Carolina be erected into a missionary jurisdiction. A long list of memorials to deceased clergymen followed.

Rev. Dr. D. C. Roberts, of Concord, N. H., offered a resolution commending the governor and legislature of Texas for its stand on the prize fighting question. A while haired delegate from Pennsylvania, James S. Biddle, objected to immediate consideration. He said he had no knowledge whatever of the action of the Texas people. This caused a roar of laughter in the staid convention, and the resolution was passed with a few faint noes.

The house of bishops transacted little business before the joint session, save the announcement of the standing committees and the reference to the proper committee of the memorial of the diocese of California, asking the consent of the house to the erection of a new diocese within the limits of the present see.

One of the principal reports presented to the board of missions was the report of the executive committee of the American Church Missionary society, read by Secretary J. Thompson Cole. It was the first public and official utterance as to the embezzlement of \$41,000 by the former treasurer, Henry A. Oakley, and the former secretary, Rev. William A. Newbold. It had been hoped to avoid all public reference to the affair, but this was found impossible.

The amount taken by Oakley has been computed to be \$21,823.24 and by Newbold \$19,034.16, from September 1, 1887. The defalcation was made possible by the fact that there was no check on the accounts of either save of the other officer, and upon this they relied for safety. The treasurer has reimbursed the society, but the secretary had no money nor anyone sufficiently interested in him to make it good. The committee had decided not to prosecute either officer. It would be impossible to prosecute the treasurer without returning the money made good, as it had come from another source. No promises had been made, but the prosecution seemed impossible. The secretary was old, penniless and disgraced. To proceed against him and not against the treasurer would be justly open to a charge that the prosecution was not because he took money, but because he had no friend to pay it back.

The society has charge of the domestic missions as well as those in Cuba and Brazil. It was reported that wonderful progress had been made in Brazil, but that the outbreak of the war in Cuba had stopped promising work around Matanzas. The society, which is supported by volunteer contributions, has received \$11,092 since August 31, 1894. It has a balance now of \$4,708.

The board of managers presented a lengthy printed report to the board of missions. Among other matters it had adopted a resolution that it was inconsistent to receive grants in money from the United States for any of its schools. The field in Alaska had been entered with the assistance of Bishop Barker, of Olympia. The erection of the Church of the Holy Trinity, at Tokio, Japan, under guarantees as to the tenure of the property, was reported together with an agreement as to conflicting jurisdictions of Bishop Bickersteth, of the Church of England, and Bishop McKim, of the American church in Japan.

An appropriation of \$40,000 a year has been made for the work among the colored people, and a commission named to supervise it.

Rev. Henry Forrester has been commissioned as a presbyter to the Mexican mission.

The society's gross receipts for the fiscal year were \$727,284, a handsome increase.

Of the 5,494 parishes under missionary control, 3,500 made contributions. Following the managers' report, brief addresses were made on their work by Bishop Ferguson (colored), of West Africa; Bishop Graves, of China; Bishop McKim, of Japan; Bishop Nelson, of Georgia, on the Afro-American work and by Bishop Brooke, of Oklahoma, on the Indian work.

The feature of the afternoon meeting of the board of missions was the adoption of several resolutions, and the first indication of the coming contest as to whether there shall be a bishop elected to Alaska. The prayer book distribution committee made an interesting report, showing the distribution of 1,100,000 prayer books since 1892. The following resolutions were then adopted: "Resolved, That in the first assembly of the board of missions since the name of Christian Armenians, the mission expresses its horror at the atrocities practiced on the Armenians, who have suffered for the truth, as well as for the courage and steadfastness which they have torn their unspendable anguish and the heroism of their appeals to secure redress as soon as possible for the wrongs they have received."

"Resolved, That the board of missions has learned with deep sorrow of the outbreaks of violence in China by which mission property has been destroyed; the safety of missionaries threatened and in some instances lives of missionaries sacrificed and women and children horribly treated."

"Resolved—That this board conveys to our own missionaries in China, and through them to all who are laboring in the gospel of Christ in the midst of perils, the assurance of our prayerful sympathy and solicitude for their welfare."

"Resolved, That it is the deliberate judgment of this board, that neither

difficulty nor opposition, nor persecution should discourage the church nor deter her in the divine mission to press forward with the everlasting gospel of peace and good will, teaching the infinite love of God in giving his only-begotten son to be the Savior of all men."

## JAPAN'S NEW BATTLESHIPS

Contracts Not Yet Given to Americans, as Has Been Announced.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 4.—Civillng M. Scott, the president of the Union Iron works, is coming home on the China, which is due here next week, but he is not bringing any contracts to build battleships for the Japanese government. On board the China is also General Williamson, the agent of the Cramps, who was in Japan for the same purpose as Mr. Scott, and whose mission met with the same result.

These gentlemen are bringing the news that the Japanese government has not decided to let the contracts for four new battleships to American ship builders, two of which will be constructed in this city, as announced by William E. Curtis, who arrived from the orient on the last trip. The Japanese government has not wanted any contracts for additions to its navy, from American or other foreign ship builders, for the reason that until the imperial diet meets in November, the minister of marine will not know just what money will be at his service. Even after applications are made, it is doubtful if any contracts will be made with American ship builders, at least not for some time, the reason being that the people of the mikado's empire have become suddenly impressed with the idea that they can construct their own battle ships and cruisers. This decision, of course, shuts out British and German ship builders as well from a slice of the Japanese maritime patronage.

## A COUNTERFEIT HAUL

Another Important Arrest Made in New York City.

NEW YORK, Oct. 4.—Another big haul of counterfeiters has been made by the agents of the government secret service. Six Italians were arraigned before United States Commissioner Alexander this afternoon charged with having sold and having in their possession a number of counterfeit standard silver dollars and obligations of the United States in the form of silver certificates of the denomination of \$5, of the issue of 1889, with the Grant head on and signed by W. S. Rosecrans, register of the treasury, and E. H. Nebeker, treasurer of the United States.

The counterfeit coin and bills are of excellent workmanship. The bills are of the same make as the ones which were circulated in this city in 1893.

## HANGING AT CHARLESTOWN

The First Since John Brown Was Hung Thirty-six Years Ago.

CHARLESTOWN, W. VA., Oct. 4.—The first hanging in this county since that of John Brown and his followers occurred to-day on the same spot where Andrew J. Scott was dropped into eternity of the murder of his wife last June. He put arsenic in tea drunk by his wife, because he thought she was faithless. He died of strangulation in seventeen minutes. He had become a professed Christian.

## HAS NO RIVAL

Some of the Achievements of the Associated Press This Week.

WOONSOCKET, R. I., Oct. 4.—The Call says editorially to-day:

"A number of our friends have taken occasion of late to compliment the Call on the graphic and up-to-date telegraphic dispatches sent to us by the powerful and resourceful Associated Press. The thrilling story of the rioting in Constantinople, the quick work in bulletining results of the Democratic mass convention, the brilliant word painting of the loss of the Spanish cruiser Cristobal Colon are samples of work done within a few days. The Associated Press has an imitator, but no rival worthy of the name in the work of collecting and sending to its clients with the swiftness of thought the pulse beats of all people."

## Moonshiners Arrested.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

HUNTINGTON, W. VA., Oct. 4.—John Selback and Will Saunders, two noted moonshiners, who have evaded officers for three years in the Flat Top coal fields, were arrested last night and placed in jail here to-day. They are desperate characters and are accused of various crimes.

## New California Wants It

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 4.—W. R. Vice, ex-vice president of the old California Athletic Club, believes that if the Corbett-Fitzsimmons fight would be brought off here in California, it would mean \$1,000,000 profit to the state. "Bud" White, one of San Francisco's prominent sportsmen, had quite a talk with Mr. Vice to-day about raising a purse for the fight to come to California. The sportsman interested in it are very secret about their plans, just at present, and it would be some days before anything definite is known.

## Disastrous Philadelphia Fire

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Oct. 4.—The two story brick cash and door factory of Ruthe Thomas & Company, corner of Ninth and Washington avenues, was completely destroyed by this morning's fire, causing a loss of about \$100,000, which is covered by insurance. The bottling establishment of the Continental Brewing Company and a number of small houses were damaged to the extent of about \$35,000.

## A Social Reunion

CHICAGO, Oct. 4.—The damage suit of ex-Congressman Ransom W. Dunham against Major Arthur W. Allen for the alleged alienation of affections of the plaintiff's wife came to trial to-day. The divorce granted who named Barker Allen as co-respondent created a sensation at the time, owing to the social prominence of all parties.

## Stern's Appeal Rejected

MENICH, BAVARIA, Oct. 4.—At to-day's sitting of the lower house of parliament the premier announced that the appeal of Louis Stern, of New York, sentenced to two weeks' imprisonment and a fine of 600 marks for insulting Baron Von Thunberg, deputy commissioner of the Spa at Kissingen, had been rejected.

## MORE "OFFICIAL" REPORTS

Of Engagements in Which Insurgents are Defeated by the Government Editor.

HAVANA, Oct. 4.—A column of troops, numbering three hundred men, commanded by Colonel Sagura, has had a brush with the insurgents at Camp Arroyo Blanco. Two insurgents were killed, one of them being Major Gibino Garquer, whose body has been identified.

Insurgent prisoners arrived here to-day from Camaguey. They were sent to the fortress of Cabana. Among them was Jose Prado, editor of the El Cubano, a daily newspaper, devoted to the cause of the insurgents.

In an ambuscade fight near Camaguey, province of Puerto Principe, the insurgent leader, Paco, Reccio, was killed.

It is officially reported that in the engagement between the insurgents and Spanish troops at Las Varas, near Sancti Spiritus, the insurgents lost forty killed and 136 wounded. Among the latter was Serafin Sanchez, who led the insurgents. About a mile from the scene of the fighting he was wounded by the Vauver rifle bullet.

Confirmations have been received here of the death of Rafael Arce, who was wounded in an engagement with the troops about a month ago.

## NATIONAL MASS MEETING

Simultaneous Gatherings to be Held in Every City to Express Sympathy for Cuba.

CHICAGO, Oct. 4.—Every mayor of every city, town and village throughout the United States will be advised and requested by the executive committee of the Cuban sympathetic mass-meeting held in Chicago last Monday night to confer with the most prominent and public spirited citizens within their respective municipalities to arrange for a national mass-meeting, the night of Thursday, October 31, for the purpose of awakening a kindly feeling toward the suffering and patriotic Cubans who are struggling for liberty. The committee will also call upon every prominent organization in the country for the co-operation of its branches in every section.

## IMPROVED LIQUOR LAWS

Those Advocated by the American Public Health Association.

DENVER, COLO., Oct. 4.—The American Public Health Association to-day elected officers as follows:

President, Dr. Eduardo Liceaga, City of Mexico.

Vice presidents, Colonel A. A. Woodhull, U. S. A., and Dr. Frye Sewall, Denver.

Secretary, Dr. Irving A. Watson, Concord, N. H.

Treasurer, Dr. Henry Holton, Brattleboro, Vt.

The convention next year will be held at Buffalo, N. Y.

The report of the committee on the abuse of alcoholic drinks from a sanitary standpoint made by Dr. Felix Formento, of New Orleans, gave rise to considerable discussion. The report made the following recommendations:

"Increase the penalty for adulteration; remove the tax on beer, wine and coffee; total prohibition in communities composed of vicious classes; high license to diminish the number of bars; rooms and cause better liquors to be sold; enforce a strict sanitary inspection of all drinks sold over the bar; double the penalty for selling to minors; drunken men should be compelled to work when sent to jail; condition of workmen should be improved; eating houses should be established. The committee had no faith in the Sunday closing law."

## THREE NATIONS

Will Make a United Demand on the Brazilian Republic.

BUENOS AYRES, Oct. 4.—A Rio Janeiro dispatch to the El Diario says that England, France and Italy have decided upon collective action with a view of securing satisfaction of their respective claims upon Brazil. The claims of France grow out of the disputed jurisdiction of the territory of Amapa, lying between Brazil and French Guiana. Italy's claims are for reparation on account of damages suffered by Italian subjects during the revolution in Brazil. The Italian minister withdrew from Rio last summer, leaving the legation there in charge of an attaché to mark the strained relations between the two countries. England's claims probably relate to the island of Trinidad, which she seeks to obtain as a cable station.

## English Paper on Race Hatred

LONDON, Oct. 4.—The Daily News this morning, commenting on the South Carolina constitutional convention, says:

"Nothing but a strong declaration of public opinion throughout the United States and the civilized world can prevent this monstrous injustice of depriving the black man of his rights as a citizen, simply because he is black. This is in fact an effort to subjugate the blacks. If this plot be frustrated by the pressure of public opinion, we shall probably never again hear of an organized attempt to defeat the purpose of the fifteenth amendment. But if it succeeds in practice, it will undoubtedly be followed up. Race hatred is perhaps as strong as ever in some of the southern states."

## Snows in the West

LARAMIE, WYO., Oct. 4.—Ten inches of snow has fallen here since yesterday noon.

DENVER, Oct. 4.—In some portions of the state six inches of snow has fallen to-day. In this vicinity it has been raining.

## Cure for Headache

As a remedy for all forms of Headache Electric Bitters has proved to be the very best. It effects a permanent cure and the most dreaded habitual sick headaches yield to its influence. We urge all who are afflicted to procure a bottle, and give this remedy a fair trial. In cases of habitual constipation Electric Bitters cures by giving the needed tone to the bowels, and few cases long resist the use of this medicine. Try it once. Large bottles only fifty cents at Logan Drug Co.'s Drug Store.

## Gen. Mahone Still Living

WASHINGTON, Oct. 4.—General Mahone shows a wonderful tenacity, which is a surprise even to his physicians. At midnight there was no appreciable change from that reported during the day.

## Weather Forecast for Today

For West Virginia, cloudy; easterly winds. For Western Pennsylvania, fair but cloudy; easterly winds.

For Ohio, generally cloudy; southerly light local showers in southern portions; easterly winds.

## THE TEMPERATURE YESTERDAY

As furnished by C. SCHNEPP, druggist, corner Market and Fourteenth streets.

7 A. M. 38.00, 40.00, 41.00, 42.00, 43.00, 44.00, 45.00, 46.00, 47.00, 48.00, 49.00, 50.00, 51.00, 52.00, 53.00, 54.00, 55.00, 56.00, 57.00, 58.00, 59.00, 60.00.

## Weather-Paris

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## TURKISH CRUELITIES

In the Recent Riots Complained of by the Powers.

## THE TREATMENT OF PRISONERS

And Wounded by the Police Subject of a Conference.

## THE UNITED STATES MINISTER

Asks For Protection of American missionaries—All Tranquil in Constantinople, But Riots Break Out at Other Points, and Many Armenians Are Killed and Wounded—The Turkish Minister of Interior Resigns—Arrest of Armenians.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Oct. 4.—After a conference of the ambassadors to-day, energetic representations were made to the Turkish foreign minister complaining of the excesses committed as much by the police as by the Mussulman populace on the prisoners and wounded on Monday and Tuesday, many of whom were despatched with bludgeons, while others were most cruelly maltreated. The representatives of the powers begged the foreign minister to take measures to prevent the foreign residents of Constantinople from suffering and to restore order.

The United States minister, Mr. Alex. W. Terrell, also made representations to the Turkish government requesting that steps be taken to insure the safety of the United States missionaries in the Koumkapou quarter.

Messrs. Chilton and Hunter, the newly appointed United States consuls, started for Erzeroum and Harpoot, respectively, to-day, without their exequators. The British consul at Trebizonde has been instructed to grant them every facility and protection in the accomplishment of their journey and in establishing themselves at their posts.

The Turkish quarters are guarded throughout the night in order to prevent the Mussulman inhabitants from coming out and renewing the disturbances. The city is now tranquil, although it is still patrolled by troops and police and there is yet much apprehension among the Armenians. The Sofas were especially guilty of great excesses on Tuesday, and especially during the raid on the Armenian quarter, which they made at night.

At Tookurtchiesme, near Stamboul, the students and populace broke into an Armenian building, killed fifteen persons and wounded thirty-five others. In addition, it is said that they immediately conveyed the bodies to the shore and threw them into the sea.

There was another fierce fight in an Armenian cafe at Sentari, during which several persons were killed and wounded on both sides.

At Iasskein, a number of Armenian houses were broken into and sacked by the Sofas, who killed a number of Armenians inhabiting these buildings. On the other hand, at Karqumrak, near Stamboul, revolvers were fired from the windows of Armenian houses and all the Armenian inhabitants were arrested.

Owing to the threats of the Sofas, the Armenian notabilities, acting at the request of the Turkish government, some of the Armenians who had sought refuge in the Koumkapou cathedral have returned to their homes, but the majority refuse to leave the sacred edifice out of fear of being arrested and maltreated by the Turks.

The arrests of Armenians continue to be made in all parts of the city, and the police are making domiciliary visits wherever the Armenians live and are searching all the Armenian stores.

There were further troubles yesterday at Tophane, during which about fifty persons were wounded.

LONDON, Oct. 4.—Foreign office officials have expressed the opinion that the disturbances at Constantinople will seriously embarrass the powers in their efforts to bring about reform in Armenia. They hold that a heavy responsibility rests upon the Armenians for precipitating the riots at Constantinople, and the opinion is gaining ground that the recent events there have caused a revulsion of feeling throughout Europe and those who were urging their governments to take immediate steps to deliver the Armenians from oppression begin to see distinctly that there is another side to the question.

The Berlin correspondent of the Standard telegraphs to that paper that he learned privately that the number of Turks killed on Monday in the riots of Constantinople was 48, and of Armenians 111. The number of wounded on both sides was several hundred.

## A CHININ IN TURKEY

The Minister of the Interior Resigns After the Riots.

PARIS, Oct.